

Fem. mari pectore et gutture similis, aliter ♀ *S. melanocephalæ* similis est iridibus flavissimis.

Hab. in valle Jordani in hyeme.

XXXVI.—*Supplementary Notes to 'The Birds of India.'* By T. C. JERDON, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Retired Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras*.

[Continued from p. 139.]

373. PARADOXORNIS FLAVIROSTRIS.

I have recently found this curious bird rather common in Assam and Sylhet, frequenting reeds and long grass in preference to tree-jungle. It is generally in pairs, and has a very pleasing whistling call. It feeds chiefly on insects; and I have had it alive, caught by a very ingenious snare baited with a winged white ant, which the goldsmiths of Assam use to catch birds for their own food. One measured in the flesh $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, extent 10, wing $3\frac{1}{2}$, tail 4, tarsus $1\frac{1}{4}$, foot nearly $1\frac{7}{8}$. Bill gamboge-yellow; feet plumbeous green.

374. PARADOXORNIS GULARIS.

This species was obtained by Major Godwin-Austen in North Cachar. Legs slaty green.

376. HETEROMORPHA UNICOLOR.

Beavan states that he saw a small party of this bird hopping about low shrubs and dwarf bamboos near the ground on Mount Tongloo. I recently observed it myself in the same locality, whence, indeed, I formerly had it through shikarees.

377. CHLEUASICUS RUFICEPS.

This is *Paradoxornis sphenura* of Hodgson, MS.

378. SUTHORA NIPALENSIS, Gould, B. Asia, pt. iv. pl. 9 (the upper figure).

The flanks are bright rusty, and the thigh-coverts fulvous; bill dusky livid, pale at the base of the lower mandible. Extent of wing 6 inches, wing 2.

* [Dr. Jerdon gave us the MS. of this portion of his notes when prostrated with the attack of illness which ultimately proved fatal. In some respects it was incomplete; but the omissions have been supplied by Lord Walden, to whom we submitted the MS. and the proof.—Ed.]

379. SUTHORA POLIOTIS.

The reference to Gould should be pt. iv. pl. 9, lower figure.

380. SUTHORA FULVIFRONS.

Gould, B. Asia, pt. iv. pl. 10.

382. GRAMMATOPTILA STRIATA.

This species extends westward as far as Kumaon, Mussoorie, and the Sutlej valley. I saw it up to 10,000 feet in Kumaon; and Stoliczka states that near Simla he only got it in the winter. Extent of wing of one $17\frac{1}{4}$, wing $5\frac{3}{4}$, tarsus $1\frac{3}{4}$, foot $2\frac{1}{4}$. According to Hodgson's drawings it builds a compact Jay-like nest, and the eggs are spotless blue.

385. PYCTORHIS SINENSIS.

Layard wrote to Blyth informing him that he had a second species allied to this, but much larger.

386. PYCTORHIS LONGIROSTRIS.

Blyth states of this bird :—"An interesting species, allied to *Acanthoptila*, but the feathers not spiny, and with a tendency to *Chatarrhæa*." He suggests that it is the *Megalurus verreauxi*, Tytler (not described); but that is my *Graminicola bengalensis*, q. v.

387. TRICHOSTOMA ABBOTTI.

Blyth states that this species differs but little from Horsfield's *Brachypteryx sepiaria*, and that *Trichostoma umbratile* (Müller) also approaches it very closely. These two species, with *T. rostratum*, form one group, whilst *T. magnirostris*, *T. bicolor*, and *T. cantori* form another.

388. ALCIPPE NIPALENSIS.

I omitted to notice a white ring round the eye in this bird. One measured in the flesh was $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, extent $7\frac{1}{4}$, wing $2\frac{3}{8}$, tail $2\frac{1}{2}$, tarsus $\frac{7}{8}$, foot $1\frac{1}{8}$. The nest is figured by Hodgson deeply formed, the eggs reddish white spotted with deep ferruginous.

389. ALCIPPE POIOCEPHALA.

A supposed new species (*Alcippe brucei*) from the Mahableshwar hills, has been separated from this bird by Fairbank; but

Hume (Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1870, p. 122) refuses to allow its distinctness.

392. *STACHYRIS PYRRHOPS*, Gould, B. Asia, pt. xv. pl. 9.

I give a more correct description than I was enabled to do in 'The Birds of India.' Colour greenish olive, somewhat brighter on the head and occasionally with a pale rufous tinge; below light cinnamon or rufescent, paler on the ear-coverts, lower abdomen, and vent; lores black, as also a small patch on the chin; wings and tail olive-brown, the central feathers of the latter faintly barred; bill bluish horny, with a tinge of pink; legs fleshy yellow; irides light red. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, extent $6\frac{1}{4}$, wing 2, tail 2, tarsus $\frac{3}{4}$.

This species is by no means rare at Mussoorie and in other parts of the N. W. Himalayas as far as Kashmir. Blyth, through some mistaken impression (I imagine) as to what I had written, says:—"This, and not *Stachyris chrysæa*, is the bird obtained by Adams in Kashmir;" for it will be seen, on reference to the text, that I distinctly state this.

Stoliczka says that it chiefly frequents the zone from 4000 to 7000 feet, and frequents brushwood and low jungle, with the habits of a Tit. I have heard it occasionally utter a clear, musical, bell-like note.

393. *STACHYRIS RUFICEPS*.

This, it appears, is the *Timalia pileata* of M'Clelland's list of Assam birds (P. Z. S. 1839, p. 161)—though, as a matter of fact, that species is in reality more abundant in Assam.

394. *STACHYRIS CHRYSÆA*.

The colours of this bird fade much and quickly. I give a description of one obtained recently in freshly moulted plumage. Above bright olivaceous yellow; forehead and crown deep rich yellow, with black streaks; ear-coverts greenish; wings and tail margined with greenish yellow; legs greenish ochrey. Length $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches, extent $6\frac{1}{2}$, wing $2\frac{1}{8}$, tail 2, tarsus $\frac{3}{4}$, foot 1. Hodgson figures the nest as domed and placed on the summit of a sedge; the eggs pinkish white.

395. *MIXORNIS RUBRICAPILLA*.

Length of a fresh specimen 5 inches, extent $6\frac{3}{4}$, wing $2\frac{1}{4}$, tail 2,

bill from front $\frac{1}{2}$, tarsus $\frac{3}{4}$, foot $1\frac{3}{16}$. Irides dull yellow; legs dingy oil-yellow. It is not rare in long grass and brushwood in Assam, in flocks of eight to ten and more; and Major Godwin-Austen found it apparently still more common, in flocks from twelve to fifteen, in thick bamboo-jungle in Cachar.

396. *TIMALIA PILEATA*.

Our bird is distinct from the Javan species, and must stand as *Timalia jerdoni*, Walden, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, vol. x. p. 61 (1872).

397 & 398. *DUMETIA ALBOGULARIS* and *D. HYPERYTHRA* have been figured by Gould, B. Asia, pt. xii. pls. 15, 16. The latter was previously badly figured in Guérin's Mag. de Zoologie, p. 1835, pl. 40.

399. *PELLORNEUM RUFICEPS*.

I found this bird very common in Assam. One measured in the flesh was 7 inches in length, extent $9\frac{1}{4}$, wing $3\frac{1}{8}$, tail 3, tarsus $1\frac{1}{10}$, foot $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Mr. Beavan says it is called *Bulbul postha* in Maubhoom. Now *Bulbul bostha* is the name given by all bird-fanciers to the true Nightingale; and it was probably wrongly applied to this bird.

399 bis. *PELLORNEUM PALUSTRE*, Jerdon, *anteà*, p. 188.

Upper surface uniform olive-brown; forehead and upper tail-coverts with indications of ferruginous; lores, chin, throat, and some of the abdominal feathers pure white; breast-feathers pure white, with broad olive-brown central streaks, in many the white changing into cream-colour, mixed with pale rusty; flanks and thigh-coverts olive-brown, tinged with ferruginous; under tail-coverts and shoulder-coverts bright ferruginous; cheeks and ear-coverts pale rusty; wings and tail ferruginous brown, tinged with olive. Wing $2\frac{3}{8}$, tail $2\frac{6}{8}$, tarsus 1.

I found this new species many years ago near Cherapoonjee. I recently found it not rare in Assam in long grass, and also in bush and low tree-jungle; and Major Godwin-Austen also got it at the base of the Khasia hills, near Chatak, in grass and reeds by the margin of rivers and swamps.

Pellorneum subochraceum, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.

vol. vii. p. 257 (1871), from Tenasserim, is pronounced by Mr. Blanford to be *Pellorneum tickelli*, Blyth.

401. *POMATORHINUS FERRUGINOSUS*.

The black of the lores and ears is narrowly edged below with white. One measured in the flesh 9 inches, extent $10\frac{1}{2}$, wing $3\frac{3}{8}$, tail $4\frac{1}{4}$, foot $1\frac{9}{10}$.

401 *bis*. *POMATORHINUS PHAYRII*, Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1847, xvi. p. 452.

This very closely allied species (which chiefly differs from the last in the crown of the head being of the same colour as the back, and in the ferruginous tint being less deep) must be added to the Indian fauna, specimens from Nepal, or more probably from Sikkim, being in Hodgson's collections. The irides were pale yellow in one procured by Major Godwin-Austen. Length 9 inches, extent $10\frac{3}{4}$, wing $3\frac{1}{2}$, tail 4, tarsus $1\frac{3}{8}$, bill from front $1\frac{1}{10}$.

403. *POMATORHINUS LEUCOGASTER*.

One killed lately in Assam measured in the flesh 9 inches, extent $10\frac{1}{4}$, wing $3\frac{3}{4}$, tail 4, bill from front $1\frac{3}{16}$, foot $2\frac{1}{10}$.

405. *POMATORHINUS ERYTHROGENYS*.

The wings are olivaceous on the outer web, ashy brown on the inner web; tail olivaceous, obsoletely barred. In winter this bird associates in flocks.

405 *bis*. *POMATORHINUS HYPOLEUCUS* (Blyth), Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1844, p. 371.

Pomatorhinus albicollis, Horsf. MS.; Gray, Gen. of Birds, pl. 57.

The White-bellied Scimitar Babbler.

Entire upper surface, wings, and tail ferruginous brown; chin, throat, middle of the breast, and belly creamy white; feathers on the sides of the breast creamy white, with ashy edgings; flanks and under wing-coverts ashy, tinged with the hue of the upper plumage; thigh-coverts white, mixed with ashy; under tail-coverts bright ferruginous. Wing $4\frac{2}{8}$, bill from nostril $1\frac{3}{8}$, tarsus $6\frac{4}{8}$, tail $4\frac{3}{8}$.

This species must be added to the Indian fauna, having been sent by Hodgson (?) probably from Sikkim. It occurs also in

Assam. Tickell (Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1855, p. 273) notes that the bill in this species is softer than in typical *Pomatorhinus*, and is subcylindrical; the sinciput is flat, the tail broad and fan-like; and it might, perhaps, with *P. erythrogenys*, form a peculiar group. It is the type of *Orthorhinus*, Blyth, *l. c.*

405 *ter.* POMATORHINUS M'CLELLANDI, nobis, B. of India, vol. ii. p. 32.

This bird was noted by me (*l. c.*) from specimens procured on the Khasia hills. I have since found it by no means rare in Assam, down to the level of the river Burrampootra; and Godwin-Austen got it in Sylhet. I add a brief description.

Above ashy olive, appearing faintly tinged with ferruginous in some lights; forehead distinctly ferruginous; lores, a large spot at the gape, chin, throat, breast, and abdomen white; some of the pectoral feathers tipped with pale spots, coloured like the upper plumage; flanks and some of the abdominal plumes dingy ferruginous ash; nareal plumes and ear-coverts ferruginous; thigh-coverts and under tail-coverts bright ferruginous; a broad stripe following the rami of the mandible. Wing $3\frac{1}{8}$, tail $3\frac{6}{8}$, tarsus $\frac{1}{16}$, bill from gape $\frac{6}{8}$.

406. XIPHORHAMPHUS SUPERCILIARIS.

Gould, B. Asia, pt. ix. pl. 9.

A female taken on her nest measured $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, extent $9\frac{1}{4}$, wing 3, tail $3\frac{1}{2}$, bill 2. Irides reddish white, with an outer circle of dull red. The nest was loosely made of grass and bamboo-leaves, lined with fine grass, and contained two fleshy-white eggs.

407. GARRULAX LEUCOLOPHUS.

The tail is very faintly but distinctly barred.

408. GARRULAX CÆRULATUS.

By an error of the pen or press the wings, instead of the flanks, are said to be ashy blue. The eggs are figured by Hodgson as bright blue.

409. GARRULAX DELESSERTI.

Gould, B. Asia, pt. xix. pl. 14.

409 *bis.* GARRULAX GULARIS (M'Clelland), P. Z. S. 1839, p. 159.

Gould, B. Asia, pt. xix. pl. 15.

Description.—Head and nape dark fuliginous ashy; throat, cheeks, and upper breast lemon-colour; chin, lores, streak below the eyes, including the ear-coverts, and a small tuft of feathers on the sides of the mandible near the gape black; upper plumage cinnamon-brown, brightest on the upper tail-coverts; lower breast pale lemon-colour, clouded with ashy; sides of the breast fuliginous ashy, not so dark as the head; abdominal region, under tail-coverts, and under wing-coverts bright ferruginous, deepening into mahogany on the flanks; the two middle pairs of rectrices rich brown, with a broad terminal band of dark brown; remaining pairs uniform bright ferruginous; legs and nares in dried specimens yellow; bill horn-colour. Wing 4, tail 4, tarsus $1\frac{3}{8}$, bill from nostril $\frac{6}{8}$.

Gould's figure is taken from a specimen I procured on the Khasia hills in 1862. Godwin-Austen obtained one in the Cachar hills.

410. GARRULAX RUFICOLLIS.

The eggs are figured by Hodgson of a fine green colour.

411. GARRULAX ALBOGULARIS.

The lateral tail-feathers are barred with dusky, and the tips white.

412 *bis.* GARRULAX MERULINUS, Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1851, p. 521.

Description.—"General colour deep olive-brown; the median part of the underparts pale rufescent whitish brown, and spotted with black on the throat and upper part of the breast much as in *Turdus musicus*; a narrow white streak behind the eye; irides whitish brown; bill dusky plumbeous; legs brown, with albescent toes. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, expanse of wings 12, closed wing $3\frac{1}{2}$, tail $3\frac{1}{2}$, bill to gape $1\frac{1}{4}$, tarsi $1\frac{5}{8}$. Common in Chera Punji." (Blyth, *l. c.*).

I procured this rare species on the Khasias in 1862, and have not since had an opportunity of observing it.

414. *GARRULAX OCELLATUS*.

Captain Bulger mentions the fine, clear, and mellow notes of this bird, which I had previously recorded, and says they sounded to him like "*awāy, awāy, aweē,*" whistled in rapid succession. The birds not only (he says) answered one another, but they replied readily to the imitation of this call.

415. *TROCHALOPTERON ERYTHROCEPHALUM*.

The outer webs of all the wing-feathers are bright greenish yellow, with a rusty tinge, the inner webs being blackish; the tertiaries are broadly tipped with ashy; all the tail-feathers have a yellowish green tinge. These remarks by Stoliczka supply a deficiency in my description. Beavan gives the dimensions of one:—Length 10·625, wing 3·75, tail 4·375, extent 10·25, foot 1·875. The irides are greyish brown; the legs fleshy pink; the bill horny brown.

Hodgson figures the egg as green spotted like that of *Turdus musicus*. All the other species of this group from the Himalayas have the egg unspotted, except (if my information was correct) *T. phæniceum*, which was blue, with a few dusky wavy streaks. The Neilgherry species, however (*T. cachinnans*), has the egg well spotted.

416. *TROCHALOPTERON CHRYSOPTERUM*.

The greater coverts of the secondaries are also chestnut; and the rufous of the breast gradually changes to olivaceous on the belly. One measured in the flesh $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, wing $3\frac{7}{8}$, tail $4\frac{5}{8}$, extent $11\frac{3}{4}$, tarsus $1\frac{5}{8}$, foot $2\frac{2}{10}$.

417. *TROCHALOPTERON SUBUNICOLOR*.

Hodgson figures the eggs as green.

417 *bis*. *TROCHALOPTERON AUSTENI*, Jerdon, apud Godwin-Austen, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1870, p. 105.

Description.—Head, nape, and sides of the neck rich rusty brown, each feather with a paler shaft; back and uropygium olive-brown, tinged with the colouring of the head, but devoid of pale shafts; middle pair of rectrices and outer edges of quills above deep rich ferruginous; remaining rectrices dark brown, tipped with pure white, the central pairs more or less edged with

the colour of the middle pair. General colour of the under surface of the body similar to that of the head, but each feather terminated by an albescent border and a penultimate brown band, most prominent on the breast; ventral feathers almost entirely albescent, with narrow brown terminal edgings; under tail- and wing-coverts tawny ferruginous, the former faintly tipped with albescent; major wing-coverts and some of the tertiaries with terminal albescent drops; bill black; legs brown. Wing $3\frac{7}{8}$, tail $4\frac{7}{8}$, tarsus $1\frac{1}{16}$, bill from gape $\frac{7}{16}$. The pale central streaking of the head- and neck-plumage varies in degree in each individual.

This species was detected by Major Godwin-Austen on Hengdan peak, in the North Cachar hills, at about 7000 feet of elevation.

418. TROCHALOPTERON VARIEGATUM.

I first obtained this species in the valley of the Sutlej, and subsequently in various other parts of the N.W. Himalayas up to Kashmir, where it is common in summer in forests at from 8000 to 10000 feet of elevation. My description being taken from a faded specimen, is rather imperfect; and I add a few particulars and corrections. The white line behind the eye is very minute; the winglet is black; the bar on the middle of the wing is situated on the middle of the secondaries; the edge of the shoulder is pure white; the lower tail-coverts are rufous; the middle only of the chin is black; the outer web of the primaries is pearl-grey, sometimes pure, at other times tinged more or less by yellow or greenish yellow or orange; the central tail-feathers are ashy grey, tipped with white, and black at their base; and the outer tail-feathers are in some externally pure grey, in others golden yellow, the inner web being dusky or dingy green. Captain Cock has named those with the wings and tail orange or reddish externally *Trochalopteron humii*; and Mr. Hume has named those with the primaries and tail-feathers pure grey externally *T. simile* (Ibis, 1871, p. 408). As these colours are liable to change and fade in this and other species, I consider them to be all of one species, though, perhaps, varying somewhat according to locality as well as to age or

sex*. Stoliczka remarked some females from Lahoul that had the outer webs of the quills only ashy grey tinged with yellow ; whilst some males have the outer edges of the wings and tail-feathers bright rufous ; moreover, some are more olivaceous on the back, others more ashy. Those I got at Gulmerg, in Kashmir, have the wings and tail pure grey, without any orange. Dimensions of one measured in the flesh were :—length 11 inches, extent 13, wing $4\frac{3}{8}$, tail $5\frac{1}{4}$, tarsus $1\frac{1}{2}$, bill from front $\frac{3}{4}$. Irides yellow green ; legs dark yellow ; bill black.

419. *TROCHALOPTERON AFFINE*.

One measured in the flesh was $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, extent $12\frac{1}{2}$, wing 4, tail $4\frac{3}{4}$, foot $2\frac{1}{8}$.

420. *TROCHALOPTERON SQUAMATUM*.

The reference to Blyth's 'Catalogue' should be 490.

421. *TROCHALOPTERON RUFOGULARE*.

The reference to Blyth's 'Catalogue' here is erroneous ; it should be 489. The quills have the outer webs greyish olive at their base, then black (from the third primary) in an oblique line increasing in width towards the tip ; the secondaries are black-tipped ; and the last two or three primaries have a faint white edging on their outer webs, as have the secondaries also. Length of one in the flesh $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, extent 11, wing $3\frac{3}{4}$, tail 4, tarsus $1\frac{1}{4}$, foot $2\frac{1}{8}$.

423. *TROCHALOPTERON CACHINNANS*.

The chin is black, not white (as is, by some mistake, stated in the text).

424. *TROCHALOPTERON JERDONI*.

In this species also, the chin is black.

424 *bis*. *TROCHALOPTERON FAIRBANKI*, Blanford, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xxxviii. pp. 175, 177, pl. 17 *a* (1869).

The Pulney Laughing-Thrush.

Description.—Head above dark brown, the margin of the

* These remarks appear to be well founded ; but if there are grounds for establishing two species, there are none for making three. *Cinclosoma variegatum*, Vigors, was described from an example with grey wings ; therefore the title *T. simile*, Hume, must be suppressed.—W.

colour distinct and not passing into any thing else on the nape, but distinctly contrasting with the olive colouring of the back; lores, which are small, and a narrow streak running back from the eye dusky; supercilia and orbital feathers white; back olive, rather brighter towards the rump; wings and tail rather darker; beneath the chin and throat, with the sides of the head below the eyes, rather pale grey, the feathers of the middle of the breast the same, but with dark stripes in the centre; sides of the neck ashy, this colour passing far back close to the dark brown of the head; whole of abdomen and lower tail-coverts ferruginous; flanks and thigh-coverts olivaceous; beak dusky; legs dark plumbeous. Dimensions as in *T. jerdoni*; wing 3·4, tail 3·7, bill at front 0·7.

This species is very close to *T. jerdoni*, but differs apparently in the want of the black chin, in the head being darker; the rufous colour of the abdomen is paler; and this colour extends to the under tail-coverts, which are olivaceous in *T. jerdoni*. It abounds in the Pulney range of hills, in Southern India.

T. jerdoni has hitherto only been found by myself on the peak of Banasore, a hill on the south-western edge of the Tognaad, at a height of between 5000 and 6000 feet; but it will probably occur in other equally elevated ridges in that mountainous district or in the conterminous region of Coorg, from which it is not separated by any depression. Banasore is at no very great distance (say 50 or 60 miles) from the western slopes of the Neilgherries; and it would not have been at all remarkable had the Neilgherry species extended all along the crest of the Tognaad to Banasore; but the mass of the heights intervening are mostly at a lower level than this species loves. South of the Neilgherries and the Tognaad occurs a great gap in the hill-region, narrow towards the west, but opening out into the plains of the Carnatic eastward. The Pulney hills rise out of this plain; and they are continued, though at unequal elevation, westward to the Annamally range, which is believed to be still higher, at all events to include certain much more elevated points than the Pulneys. It will be interesting to find what species of *Trochalopteron* inhabits this range, whether *T. fairbanki*, which is perhaps most probable, *T. jerdoni*, or a distinct race. I trust that some of the

rising race of ornithologists in the south of India will ere long determine this point, as well as the extension of *T. jerdoni* to Coorg.

425. *TROCHALOPTERON LINEATUM*.

This is the most common and familiar bird of the group in all the stations of the N.W. Himalayas, from Nynee Tal to Murree and Kashmir. It may be very generally seen feeding on the roads, and allowing a very close approach before it bounds off like a rat down the hill-side. The eggs are pale greenish blue, usually three in number.

427. *ACTINODURA EGERTONI*.

The egg is figured by Hodgson as pinkish white, whilst that of *A. nipalensis* has been stated to be white, with ferruginous spots. It is not likely that this difference occurs between two such nearly allied species; and one of the statements is therefore probably based upon erroneous information.

429. *SIBIA CAPISTRATA*.

The reference to Blyth's 'Catalogue' should be 504. Mr. Gray, in his 'Hand-list,' p. 273, separates from this species *Sibia nigriceps*, Hodgson, but, I think, on insufficient grounds.

I accidentally omitted to give the coloration of the wing in this bird. The lesser wing-coverts are black, as are the median coverts; the greater coverts are white for the basal half, the rest grey on the outer web, black on the inner web, some of the last being white with ashy and rufous tips; primaries black-grey at the tips and on the first four outer webs; secondaries dull black, some ashy on the outer webs towards the tips; tertiaries rufous, with pale shafts, ashy on the outer and blackish on the inner margins; the legs are pale livid brown.

Captain Bulger endeavours to syllabize the call of this bird (*Ibis*, 1869, p. 164).

429 bis. *SIBIA GRACILIS* (M'Clelland), P. Z. S. 1839, p. 159.

The Graceful Sibia.

Description.—Entire under surface white; under tail-coverts pale rusty; head dark smoke-brown; back ashy pale smoke-brown; rump and upper tail-coverts more ashy than brown;

tail deep brown or black, broadly tipped with pale grey; quills brown, the primaries being edged with glossy greenish black for about half their length, the remainder with a narrow border of pale yellowish white; long tertiary nearest the body pale ashy brown. Wing $3\frac{4}{8}$, tail $3\frac{4}{8}$, tarsus 1.

This species replaced *T. capistrata* on the Khasias and other ranges to the eastward, Godwin-Austen having found it tolerably abundant in North Cachar. He observed it hunting for insects in the flowers of the silk-cotton-tree (*Bombax*).

Another species (*Sibia auricularis*, Swinhoe), from Formosa, has been figured (Ibis, 1866, pl. 4).

431. ACANTHOPTILA NIPALENSIS.

The chin and throat are white; the neck and breast rufescent brown, with dark stripes; bill dusky; legs horny brown.

This interesting species was found by Captain Pinwill in Eastern Kumaon, near Lohoo Ghat. He informed me that it sings well.

432. MALACOCERCUS TERRICOLOR.

I have observed, since the publication of the 'Birds of India,' that this species extends over the whole of the N.W. Provinces to the Punjab, and eastwards to Sylhet, which is, I think, its eastern limit. It is therefore the *M. somervillii* of Boyle's list of birds.

433. MALACOCERCUS GRISEUS.

Swinhoe gives this as found in Bombay, which is certainly an error, *M. somervillii* being the only species, I believe, occurring there.

434. MALACOCERCUS MALABARICUS.

Some of Sykes's specimens of *M. somervillii* appear undoubtedly to belong to this species, which Blanford found to replace the former bird (*M. somervillii*) a little inland from the edge of the Ghats.

435. MALACOCERCUS SOMERVILLII.

Mr. Blanford found this well-marked race to be abundant at Khandalla, on the top of the Bhore Ghat,—I having obtained it in Bombay. This naturalist is the only one who has noticed this species, besides myself, since Sykes's time; and I think it clear,

from the description of the latter gentleman, that he had this species before him, though it appears probable that he has confounded it with the race named *M. malabaricus* by myself. Mr. Blanford has had the opportunity of observing and procuring specimens of all five species in the space of one year (1867).

436. *MALACOCERCUS MALCOLMI*.

This bird is very abundant in the N.W. Provinces from Allahabad upwards, and is far more familiar in its habits than in the south of India, freely entering gardens and compounds.

438. *CHATARRHŒA CAUDATA*.

Blyth notices a race from Candahar, doubtfully distinct from the present bird, as *C. huttoni*, Blyth (Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1847, p. 476), whence it was brought by Hutton : wing $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, tail 5. The same naturalist also remarks that *Crateropus fulvus*, Desh., *C. chalybeus*, Bonap., and *C. rubiginosus*, Rüppell, from Africa, appear to be true species of *Chatarrhœa*.

439. *CHATARRHŒA EARLII*.

This is the *Malacocercus geochrous*, Hodgson, MS. Extent of foot $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

440. *MEGALURUS PALUSTRIS*.

Extent of foot $2\frac{1}{16}$ inch. This species is said to extend to the Philippines. Another fine species was obtained by Wallace in Timor, *M. timoriensis*.

442. *SCHÆNICOLA PLATYURA*.

This rare bird, which has not to my knowledge been procured again since my unique example sent to Blyth (but now lost, I fear), has a considerable general resemblance to *Sylvia cettii*. The generic name *Schœnicola* given by Blyth to my bird, has been since applied by Bonaparte to a group of Buntings.

443. *EURYCERCUS BURNESI*.

This generic title must stand *Laticilla*, Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1845, p. 596, that of *Eurycercus* having been previously employed by Dr. W. Baird, Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. xi. p. 88 (1843).

Since I procured this bird at Monghyr, I have only seen it again at Kaparthalla, in long grass, whilst out shooting with the late excellent Rajah.